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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter September 18, 1912, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

VOL. 6. NO. 11. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916. WHOLE NO. 271.

Every friend of immigration restriction should immediately request their two Senators to insist on the Burnett-Immigration bill being voted on at this session of Congress.

BRANDEIS CONFIRMED BY SENATE, 47 TO 22

Washington, June 10.—By a vote of 47 to 25 the senate has confirmed the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the position of associate justice of the United States supreme court.

He took the oath of office last Monday and now occupies the seat of the late Justice Lamar.

The president forwarded Mr. Brandeis' nomination to the senate January 28. A storm of protest followed and a committee of 85 Boston citizens, headed by President Lowell, Harvard university, was organized to contest the nomination. The senate judiciary committee appointed a subcommittee to report on the nomination. About 50 witnesses were heard and 1,200 pages of testimony taken. Wilfred H. Taft, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and other ex-presidents of the American Bar association protested against the nomination, as did many newspapers and individuals.

Despite this opposition, a majority of the subcommittee favored the appointment, as did the full committee, by a vote of 10 to 8. When the matter came to the senate it was agreed that a vote would be taken without debate.

In its report to the senate, the minority said:

"We regard it as a great misfortune and a distinct lowering of the standard heretofore unfailingly set in making appointments to this high office that one should be selected for the place whose reputation for honesty and integrity among his associates at the bar has been proved to be such which reputation has been justified by his own course of conduct."

In the report of the majority it is stated that "it is easy to make charges, but there is too much proof in this case of a preconcerted effort to weaken the power of Mr. Brandeis before the public to think of permitting insinuations and innuendoes to take the place of reasonable proof."

The majority also declared that it would be sad to find a courageous, capable man who has taken part in the great social changes among the past 25 years who could not be easily disqualified by "the malice of interest."

The majority report cites in evidence to the fact that the appointments of Chief Justice Marshall, and Justices Story, Taney and Bradley followed attacked viciously to show that Mr. Brandeis is not the first nominee for the supreme court to be assailed.

STATION WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

Washington, June 10.—The Washington Terminal company, owner of the Union Station here, today announced it has granted the demands of its 400 striking employes, who were recently organized by Vice President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men and officials of the local Electrical Workers' union. The station employes include air brake inspectors, steam heat men, car repairers, safety appliance men, car cleaners and electrical workers. The principal complaint at this time was grafting of foremen, who collected money from employes.

Under the agreement these foremen are dismissed, 50 employes who were dismissed because of union activity are reinstated, as are all strikers. Provision is made for grievance committees and the company promises to recognize same.

STRIKE GUARDS INDICTED.

Tiffin, Ohio, June 10.—A grand jury has indicted David P. Graham and Gus Peterson, strike guards, for second degree murder. They are held responsible for the death of Albert Latonia, a striker at the plant of the Webster Manufacturing company, whose iron molders are on strike to enforce better working conditions.

The grand jury recommended the withdrawal of imported guards at the plant and their replacement with not to exceed three local men.

STRIKE ON WATER FRONT.

Tacoma, Wash., June 10.—Lumber handlers, general cargo workers and warehousemen along the water front are on strike to enforce a wage scale of 75 cents an hour and $1 for overtime and for special work on holidays and extra heavy or dangerous occupations.

LIFE OF RAIL EMPLOYE ENDS EVERY 4 HOURS

Cleveland, June 10.—In opposing the eight-hour demand of freight train service employes, railroad managers, through their innumerable channels of publicity, would create the opinion that these workers lead a happy, careless life with conditions about equal to that of a bank president in a small town.

This delightful picture is blurred by a statement issued last week by the four railroad brotherhoods, which shows that the hourly wage rate of locomotive engineers, firemen and trainmen is lower than that of any building tradesmen. To equal the rates of the latter, it is stated that a train service men must work from 12 to 20 hours.

Although the government prohibits railroads unless forced to work more than 16 hours without rest, the railroads themselves, in 1915, reported 78,940 violations of this law.

The last annual report of the interstate commerce commission shows that a train is killed on an average every four hours and 40 minutes, and a man is crippled every seven minutes and 30 seconds. This does not tell all the story, because if a man loses not die from his injuries in the 24 hours, he is not reported to the commission as killed, and unless the injury defies hide nor hair, it often is not counted an injured.

Out of every 100 men who start as firemen, become engineers, and out of every 100 men who do become engineers, but six become passenger engineers.

Railroads demand a physical examination more severe than that the government for enlistment in the army or navy. These examinations are repeated every two or three years, and eyesight, hearing, color perception, heart action and blood pressure are all closely scrutinized.

The train menace statement concludes as follows:

"Excessive hours and the terrific strain shatters the health and shortens the lives of these men.

"The employes are not asking for more pay, only that their working hours be made less.

"They desire relief from the present arduous working conditions, so that their time at home will be lengthened and their chance of relaxation improved."

"SPEEDING UP" SYSTEM DEFEATED BY UNIONISTS

Washington, June 10.—The house rejected an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which would permit the use of the "stop watch," "speeding up," and other unscientific and man-killing systems in the government navy yards. This amendment was introduced by Congressman Browne of Wisconsin. As a member of the house committee on labor, he recently signed a minority report in favor of the Taylor system.

Congressmen Keating (Colorado) and Nolan (California), members of the house labor group, led the fight against the amendment. Both of these congressmen are members of the committee on labor, which made a favorable report on the Tavenner (anti-"stop watch") bill.

Congressman Keating said that "it has been testified repeatedly that you can have an efficiency system without the 'stop watch,' the premium or the bonus system." He declared that the leader of the "stop watch" advocates before the committee on labor were James A. Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers, and General Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army. Reference was made to Emery's former's attempt, during the pending child labor bill and to his lobbying activities among the national league of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Congressman Nolan declared that Congressman Browne "was not present at most of the hearings and did not have the opportunity to hear the testimony of those in favor of the Tavenner bill." The Nolan statement, which spoke further declared that while the committee on labor was considering the Tavenner bill, "some of the gentlemen who appeared and represented himself as an efficiency expert could not tell the management engineer had ever had any practical shop experience." He insisted that "scientific management," as urged by friends of the Browne amendment, was merely the invention of a group of "highly trained, time and motion study men" who would acquire all the knowledge they have with American laborers and artisans trained in one simple operation.

THEY DIDN'T "COME BACK."

New York, June 10.—Last week the members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' association were overcome with emotion—and no wonder—at the "uplifting" of 60,000 garment workers, who have been locked out by the association.

So the bosses announced they would fling their factory doors wide open for all workers employed—it being understood, of course, that the said employes should return as individuals.

A grand total of 1,500 out of the 60,000 of these trade unionists, who have declined to accept the situation.

President Wile of the Manufacturers' association was so sure that the workers would "come back" that he was confident with reporters, and incidentally shattered the theory that employers are "starving them out." He said:

"I ordered our members to close their shops. Now we rescind that order."

A public appeal to save the 60,000 locked out strikers from a "hunger bargain" has been issued by the Citizens' committee which is fighting the Locked-out Cloak and Suit Makers. The committee charges the manufacturers with violating the agreement with the union and states that if these workers are forced to accept these terms "this would break the demonstrated faith of tens of thousands of employers and citizens in the ethics of fair dealing and the power of public opinion."

The committee declares that "the manufacturers have simply changed the issue from force versus arbitration to hunger versus public opinion."

THEORY OF UNIONISM GAINS.

Indianapolis, June 10.—"The same bugaboo that for a long time hampered government efforts in this line capped the formation of school teachers' unions," says the editor of the official journal of the Bricklayers and Masons' union.

"Both held to the theory that theirs was a profession, and that to join it was a loss of dignity in allying themselves with the ranks of union labor. Both have passed the stage of doubt, reflection and now realize the fact that they are subject to the same economic forces that regulate the wages of the carpenter, the bricklayer, the engineer, of all, trades and callings, and both are realising as never before that dignity is added to a profession by placing themselves in the ranks of unionism and not trying to pose as a class apart from the operation of economic principles."

GYPSUM WORKERS ADVANCE.

Oakfield, N. Y., June 10.—The A. F. of L. Federal labor union secured a one-year contract with the gypsum mines and plants at this place. The companies agree to reinstate all strikers, establish the check-off system, concede the right of the union to appoint a grievance committee of three for each company and increase wages 1 cent an hour. The hours are to be reduced two hours on Saturday afternoon without wage reduction. Arbitration provisions are part of the contract, there shall be no strike or lockout during the life of the contract.

UNIONS' TELEPHONES TAPPED.

New York, June 10.—In a letter to chairman Wagner of the legislative investigating committee, Secretary Brady of the Allied Printing Trades Council charges that agents have been sent into the headquarters of a number of unions have been tapped and their telephones listened to. He asks that the committee set aside a day to consider this question.

The police are charged with aiding employers in their strikebreaking work.

WANT SHORTER HOURS.

Boston, June 10.—The Jewelry Workers' union has voted to present to the manufacturers a demand for a 48-hour week in place of 52 hours, time and a half for overtime, abolition of piece work and recognition of the union. It is stated that the jewelry workers are about 99 per cent organized.

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

San Francisco, June 10.—Outside of efficiency, the most overworked word in the English language today is, as printed these days is the polysyllabic tongue-tickler "unconstitutional," says Editor Barry of the Star.

LABOR INJUNCTIONS TO BE LEADING ISSUE

Chicago, June 10.—At a conference of nearly 350 organized workers from every section of the state, called by the state federation of labor to discuss the increasing number of labor injunctions, it was unanimously agreed that the supreme effort toward securing the enactment of legislation that will regulate the issuance of injunctions in strike cases, similar to that contained in the Clayton law.

The conference declared that through strained constructions of the law voluntary organizations of workers, formed for mutual protection and not for profit, are placed in the same category as unlawful combinations, and that equity courts have extended their powers until now they issue injunctions denying workers the constitutional rights of free assemblage, free speech and the freedom of the press.

In an address to the conference President Gompers referred to the growing revolt against the manner in where against labor injunctions and in his plea for harmony and deliberation, said:

"Politicians nor statesmen—call them by any name you will—they will not give heed unless they know and are made to feel and understand that you are in earnest, that you do not matter what the man may be, or what the party may be, that unless it is used as an engine of law to twist testimony of those in favor of the Tavenner bill." The labor leader further declared that while the committee on labor was considering the Tavenner bill, some of the gentlemen who appeared and represented himself as an efficiency expert and scientific management engineer had ever had any practical shop experience. He insisted that "scientific management," as urged by friends of the Browne amendment, was merely the invention of a group of "highly trained, time and motion study men" who would acquire all the knowledge they have with American laborers and artisans trained in one simple operation.

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UNIONISTS HONOR EMPLOYER.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 10.—What is declared to be the first monument ever erected by employes to an employer was dedicated in this city in honor of the late Augustus Pollack. The ceremonies were conducted by the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, whose president, Louis Leonard, acted as chairman of the dedication meeting. Secretary-Treasurer Tighe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers delivered an address. He said:

"We can only pay humble tribute to Augustus Pollack, as one of the great supporters of our union. Few men have ever attained the height to which Organized labor contributed funds to make this monument possible. Editor Hilton, of the Wheeling Intelligencer, says that "the Pollack monument is one of the evidences of the birth of a new sentiment, and that it is coming to be understood that the laboring man is really the state, society, civilization; that no land can lift itself by its bootstraps, no community can rise higher than its masses."

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Washington, June 10.—The federal department of labor reports that 34,-993 immigrants were admitted during April of this year, against 21,755 during the same period last year, and 141,207 during April, 1914, which was prior to the European war.

Of the April, 1916, arrivals, Italy contributed the largest number, 4,762, followed by Greece, with 4,031. Out of the total from these countries, Greece via and Montenegro—come but 54, against 25 in April, 1915, and 2,423 in April, 1914.

During April, 1916, the laborers admitted were 6,195, and the farm laborers, 4,208.

New York state secured the largest number of these aliens, 12,657; Kentucky, 7 to Arkansas, 14 to Mississippi, 17 to North Carolina, 24 each to Alabama and Georgia, and 13 to South Carolina.

NEED FOR EFFICIENCY.

Chicago, June 10.—Dr. Edward E. Pratt, of the federal department of commerce, talked efficiency at a meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association here. He suggested that if wasteful methods and overcapitalization were abandoned many troubles of the lumber men could disappear.

The advice will probably be overlooked, however. It is so much easier to blame "incompetent" workmen and "high wages" for the hard times existing in the lumber industry. These claims will also be supported by other business men who have the same boat with the members of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association who, Prof. Pratt declares, appeal to the government's permission to combine and thus regulate competition—a legal remedy for an economic problem.

BAKERIES UNIONIZED.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—The Bakers' union has won its fight against the American Bakery company, and the six local bakeries controlled by it, after a strike of 10 days, on an agreement. Hereafter eight hours will be the rule. Formerly the work day was from 10 to 12 hours. The agreement establishes the union scale for 250 workers. The strikers return at every wholesale bakery in St. Louis, except three small ones, is now working under union conditions.

NEW YORK PAINTERS WIN.

New York, June 10.—Painters in Greater New York have won their May 1 strike for $5 a day. About 10,000 painters in the Building Trades Council accepted the new rates of three weeks ago, and 4,000 of the Master Painters' association of New York city proper hoisted the white flag.

MILL MEN RAISE WAGES.

Boston, June 10.—The Shop and Millmens' union is enforcing a new scale which gives machinists $3 a day an hour and reduces the week work from 48 to 44 hours. About 1,700 men are affected. The union has also secured settlements for about 1,400.

LUMBER TEAMSTERS WIN.

Philadelphia, June 10.—Teamsters' union No. 470 decided the lumbermen's association and has won the right to unionize every yard in the city. Wages are increased $2 and hours reduced.

WORKERS "DONE UP" THROUGH LONG HOURS

Washington, June 10.—In the current issue of the Monthly Review, published by the United States bureau of labor statistics, extended reference is made to the findings of a committee appointed by the British government to investigate conditions of workers in English munitions plants.

These three systems are in vogue in the munitions plants: One shift of 12 and 8 hours (the overtime system); two shifts of 12 hours and three shifts of eight hours. It is stated that the last system appears to yield the best results in the long run, for "the strain of night work, indeed strain generally, is seriously diminished, greater vigor and work is maintained throughout the day, less time is lost by unpunctuality or illness, and there is less liability to accident." The committee recommends the introduction of the three-shift system, without overtime, where a sufficient supply of labor is available.

The committee found that the reason why workers feel "done up" is because of persistent long hours and an absence of their weekly rest. It is declared that this "statement is becoming increasingly common, and that "for the avoidance of grave industrial unrest, however, a sound labor it is not enough to treat workmen in the bulk and to regulate daily and weekly hours on a physiological basis devised for the average."

Night work is vigorously condemned on the theory that it is uneconomical, that supervision is unsatisfactory, and that workers find it difficult to sleep during the day but their endeavors to make it difficult to consume substantial food, and deranged digestion results.

The committee says that the true sign of fatigue is diminished output, and that measurement of output in work will be the most direct test of fatigue.

A feature of this report is the absence of any charge that workers are "slightly malingering." The authorities in England and America gave much publicity to this charge several months ago, but the committee makes the declaration that it is a physical impossibility for men to avoid "growing stale" where they are worked over 12 hours long.

It is stated that, as a whole, munitions workers have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided by a reduction in output.

The report is a complete vindication of organized labor's position on the shorter work day.

WOULD RESTRICT IMMIGRATION

Pittsburg, Pa., June 10.—"The best industrial tonic that could be given to the United States today would be an immigration law which would give the nation time to assimilate the present large, uncoordinated foreign-born people," said C. B. Adsit in a report on safety and welfare work, issued by association of corporation schools.

The speaker declared that "installation of safety-first appliances in factories and industrial establishments is the last letter in the alphabet of safety achievements that can be heeded, and the communities, not the workers, pay the bills." He also declared that without immigration restriction the safety movement would "never reach more than the fringe of success."

He said that "the admission of immigrants and the going of emigrants

OPPOSE SUNDAY LABOR.

San Francisco, June 10.—A committee appointed by the state federation of butcher workmen is preparing a bill to present to the next legislature which will make it unlawful to offer for sale any fresh or salt meats on Sunday.

These workers say that in many smaller towns of the state meat markets are open seven days in the week and rest for the meat cutter is impossible.

RAILROAD LOSES CASE.

Washington, June 10.—The United States supreme court has sustained a judgment of $11,000 against the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, which was sued by a brakeman because of injuries received in the Gladstone, West Virginia, yards. The court held that it was negligence for the railroad to be switching cars on both ends of a train without notifying the brakeman of what was going on.

FREE SPEECH DEFENDED BY AUSTRALIAN JUDGE

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, June 10.—In a notable address in this city, Justice Higgins, president of the commonwealth arbitration court, opposed compulsion by the government to check free speech. He said it was "arrant nonsense" for men to stifle free speech during war, and declared that the theory "My country, right or wrong." If this term meant, as it used to mean, "My country, right or wrong, so may they believed, their country to be right or wrong. They believed her to be wrong, that they ought to help the government for the time being to do all in their power to make it wrong in the name of their country, that this was "arrant nonsense."

The jurist and speaker declared his conviction that his country was right in the European war, he said his personal conviction did not affect the present argument. There was no obligation, legal or moral, of supporting on a loyal subject, when his country was in war, to say that his country was right. "It is treason to say that we must divorce between truth and patriotism, between justice and loyalty, as certain people in this country would like to do," he suppose.

Every act of every government was open to criticism, one the gravest act that any government could commit—life and death—was no exception. Justice Higgins referred to the war against the American colonies, declaring that that was the view of public men in England, who, regardless of charges of unpatriotism, urged the abandonment of the American view. Those were the men whose names were now the most honored and honored of that epoch—the Earl of Chatham, Rockingham, Fox, Burke, Saville, Shelburne, Keppel.

Let men retain the right of full freedom of discussion, he urged. Let them express their views. The best way often to kill a mistaken opinion was to let it have exposure to the full light. Let men say what is in their and not make of them liars and hypocrites. Referring to Socrates, condemned Justice Higgins, it was an essential moral discipline to let those who differed from them have their say, to consider their views and if they found that they had been wrong, to admit it and change their ways.

COMPENSATION BILL REPORTED IN SENATE

Washington, June 10.—The senate judiciary committee has made a favorable report on the Sutherland bill which provides compensation for civilian employes of the federal government who are injured in the line of duty. Compensation shall be based on the monthly wages, which shall be 26 times the day's pay. In case of death the widow shall receive eight years 40 per cent of the wages paid the deceased. The per cent varied where the widow has children. Benefits for permanent total disability shall be 50 per cent of the monthly wages for life. Temporary partial disability shall be 66 2-3 per cent of the monthly wages, during the period of disability.

Payments under the act are not subject to claims of creditors and any assignment of payments due under the act is void. The government is not to exempt itself from liability by contract or agreement, and the secretary of labor is empowered to make rules to make the act effective.

The report says that the theory of compensation is now so generally accepted "that further argument is unnecessary." It is the opinion of the committee that "in compensation for injuries labor it is not enough to treat workmen in the bulk and to regulate daily and weekly hours on a physiological basis devised for the average."

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The committee says that the true sign of fatigue is diminished output, and that measurement of output in work will be the most direct test of fatigue.

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It is stated that, as a whole, munitions workers have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided by a reduction in output.

The report is a complete vindication of organized labor's position on the shorter work day.

PILOTS THANK A. F. OF. L.

Washington, June 10.—In a letter to President Gompers, President Michael of the American Pilots' association, says:

"I wish to thank you and through you your assistants, the able officers of the Federation of Labor, especially Mr. Morrison and members of the Holy (legislative committeeman), for the manifest readiness and willingness rendered us in the opposing the recent anti-pilotage bill.

"I feel that largely due to your active co-operation of yourself, your officers and association we were able to win in the most favorable consideration by our strenuous opposition to the bill."

In the letter is included a copy of a letter from Senator Holy, which is addressed to the various pilots' associations, in which he states:

"I desire to urge upon our pilots who are not already members of the Harbor of Masters, Mates and Pilots of the United States to at once become active members, giving those organizations the benefit of their support, which they are entitled to, and I would also urge that these organizations affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, of which its officers are ever ready and willing, with their powerful combinations and influences, to render assistance to all deserving causes, and our people should evince a willingness to show their appreciation by actively supporting these various organizations.

"You can also say that through the combined influence of the labor organizations we can safely consider the Small (anti-pilotage) bill defeated."

UNIONISTS ARE COERCED

Columbus, Ohio, June 10.—At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union, President Gompers scored Mayor Karb and Chief of Police Groner for their efforts to secure an eight-hour day.

"You are holding a police without any warrant of law or authority, has sent out his subordinates to apprehend men who are here to work for the interests of the working men and women," he said. "Some of them have been taken to the city hall to their city. Will these two officials or the city attorney point out the law which gives them the authority to order men out of town who have not been convicted of any crime or any other place?"

The meeting was largely attended. Later President Gompers called on the governor to protest against the action of local authorities.

GAINS IN NEW ROCHELLE.

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 10.—A large number of painters in this city are receiving the new wage rate of painters and paper hangers.

Plumbers have increased wages from $4.50 to $4.80 for an eight-hour day.

The new scale of Plumbers' union became effective the first of the month. Wages are increased 30 cents a day.

Motormen and conductors employed by the Westchester Electric Railroad have secured the following schedule for a 10-hour day: First year, $2.60 a day; second year, $2.70; third year, $2.80; fourth year, $2.90; fifth year, $3; sixth year and over, $3.20. Overtime, 5 cents an hour, regardless of class.

MUST BE INSURED.

San Francisco, June 10.—The Building Trades Council has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is hereby ordered that the members of any organization affiliated with this council shall work for any person, firm or corporation who does not carry liability insurance issued by the state or in an insurance company or corporation that is approved by the insurance commissioner of the state of California."

FAVORS U. S. ARMOR PLANT.

Washington, June 10.—By a vote of 225 to 126 the house approved the $11,000,000 in the naval appropriation bill which provides for the federal government armor plate plant. This proposal has been accepted by the senate.

The Bethlehem Steel company has conducted an advertising campaign in the public press against a government owned plant.

POTTERY WORKERS ELECT.

East Liverpool, Ohio, June 10.—It is announced that President George Warrington, Secretary Wood have been re-elected by a referendum election for officers of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. Seven vice presidents and a delegate to the American Federation of Labor were also elected.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES.

Whiting, Ind., June 10.—Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union secures an increase in wages and a contractor has signed its new wage scale, which increases wages 5 cents an hour.

TART TALK AT CONFERENCE.

Washington, June 10.—At the public hearings between railroad managers and their train employes over the question of eight hours and overtime in the freight service, the workers' representatives, as usual, are proving quite competent to defend their position, whether it be by their facts or in a running fire of repartee. For instance, when President Stone of the engineers said that many men never saw their families more than once a week, A. O. Wharton, president of the Pennsylvania railroad men said his aide "would have to look at things pretty hard to get any consolation."

"These demands were not intended to offer you any consolation," he was told. "They were intended to give the men some consolation."

"Well, I must thank you," answered the railroad manager.

PASSENGER SPYS FOR R. R.

Indianapolis, June 10.—General President Lee of the Brotherhood of Teamsters has received the following letter from A. M. Zieler, 12 Charles street, New York city:

"Dear Sir—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me. I was a passenger the last of April, when you were on your way east, I was employed by the Pennsylvania road. I was company as steward on the dining car, and we had a talk regarding the work you have to do, and I wrote to G. W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the company at Philadelphia, the latter part of which was not loyal to the company because I told some labor agents all the details of the dining car department, as to the hours they worked their men and the reason they struck, and why they struck.

"Well, the answer is, I am fired, otherwise 'canned' from the job. The reason I write you is to know that was I thought you might give it to some papers. It would make a good story."

DENOUNCE INJUNCTION RULE.

Fort Wayne, Ind., June 10.—At a mass meeting of Fort Wayne trade unionists President Gompers assailed injunction rule.

In resolutions, adopted by the meeting, thirty citizens were urged to join in this fight "for freedom and democracy."

It was further declared that "we denounce government by injunction as subversive of the principles of true freedom and justice, and protest against the unwarranted injunction issued against the workers in their struggles and progress for a better life and conditions of toil; that we stand for freedom of action and equality before the law and resent, most emphatically, that legal action so cunningly devised by a subservient judiciary, which places the workers and their labor in the same category with articles of trade and commerce—the products of labor."

FAVOR RESTRICTION.

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DEATHS IN MINES.

Washington, June 10.—The United States bureau of mines reports that during the year 1915 the number killed per each 1,000 employed was 2.85. For the first time in the history of coal mining in the United States the average of fatalities per 1,000 employed was 3. The total number of men killed was 2,266, against 2,454 during 1914. The number of men working was increased in coal mining during 1915 was 767,554.

FAVOR U. S. TELEGRAPH LINES.

New York, June 10.—Government ownership of telegraph lines is favored by the convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' union in session in this city.

International President Koenkamp and Secretary-Treasurer Russell were re-elected and the committee of five was chosen to aid the officials in formulating a plan to unite the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and union lines of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies.

LABORERS WANT MORE.

Meriden, Conn., June 10.—Laborers employed in the building trades declare on strike to enforce their increased wage demand of 25 cents a day and advantages of unionism and the Labor Council's committee will assist them.

A. F. of L. Home Dedication July 4; President Wilson Will Be Present

Washington, June 10.—President Wilson has accepted an invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies of the A. F. of L. seven-story office building, on the morning of July 4, and will deliver an address.

A committee on arrangements, consisting of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison and the executives of the various A. F. of L. departments, together with the Washington Central Labor Union, has arranged for a labor parade at this time.

President Gompers has forwarded an invitation to the officers and members of national and international unions, stated federations and city central bodies to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

"It is realized," says President Gompers, "that where the distances are large, it may be impractical or impossible for all to come to Washington, but it is hoped that as many as can possibly arrange it will do so.

"It is urged, too, that the unions and bodies located at no great distance from Washington shall make such arrangements for as large a number of unions and workers to personally come to Washington as possible and participate in the demonstration and ceremony.

"In cases where the officers of organizations are too far away to come to Washington, we ask that they may designate some union member of their trade, located at or near Washington, to represent the body in the demonstration.

"It is urged that every organization forward an American flag and the banner of the union, so that the emblem may carry the spirit of unity and fraternity in the demonstration and ceremony.

"Kindly advise me at the earliest possible date what action you can and will take regarding the above invitation and request."

TART TALK AT CONFERENCE.

Washington, June 10.—At the public hearings between railroad managers and their train employes over the question of eight hours and overtime in the freight service, the workers' representatives, as usual, are proving quite competent to defend their position, whether it be by their facts or in a running fire of repartee. For instance, when President Stone of the engineers said that many men never saw their families more than once a week, A. O. Wharton, president of the Pennsylvania railroad men said his aide "would have to look at things pretty hard to get any consolation."

"These demands were not intended to offer you any consolation," he was told. "They were intended to give the men some consolation."

"Well, I must thank you," answered the railroad manager.

PASSENGER SPYS FOR R. R.

Indianapolis, June 10.—General President Lee of the Brotherhood of Teamsters has received the following letter from A. M. Zieler, 12 Charles street, New York city:

"Dear Sir—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me. I was a passenger the last of April, when you were on your way east, I was employed by the Pennsylvania road. I was company as steward on the dining car, and we had a talk regarding the work you have to do, and I wrote to G. W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the company at Philadelphia, the latter part of which was not loyal to the company because I told some labor agents all the details of the dining car department, as to the hours they worked their men and the reason they struck, and why they struck.

"Well, the answer is, I am fired, otherwise 'canned' from the job. The reason I write you is to know that was I thought you might give it to some papers. It would make a good story."

DENOUNCE INJUNCTION RULE.

Fort Wayne, Ind., June 10.—At a mass meeting of Fort Wayne trade unionists President Gompers assailed injunction rule.

In resolutions, adopted by the meeting, thirty citizens were urged to join in this fight "for freedom and democracy."

It was further declared that "we denounce government by injunction as subversive of the principles of true freedom and justice, and protest against the unwarranted injunction issued against the workers in their struggles and progress for a better life and conditions of toil; that we stand for freedom of action and equality before the law and resent, most emphatically, that legal action so cunningly devised by a subservient judiciary, which places the workers and their labor in the same category with articles of trade and commerce—the products of labor."

FAVOR RESTRICTION.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—At the recent convention of the Order of Railway Conductors, held in this city, thirty citizens were urged to join in this fight "for freedom and democracy."

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DEATHS IN MINES.

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CARPENTERS CONTINUE GAINS.

Indianapolis, June 10.—General Secretary Frank Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters reports that the following gains have been made by locals of this craft since last week's report:

Michigan City, Ind. (millmen)—Increase from 30 to 35 cents an hour and 9 hours a day.

Arctic, R. I.—From 43 to 47 2-3 cents an hour.

Grand City, Pa.—From 50 to 56 1-4 cents an hour.

Dean, N. Y.—From 40 to 45 cents an hour.

Wichita, Kan.—From 43 3-4 to 50 cents an hour.

During May locals were organized in the following places: New York (cabinet makers), New Haven, Conn., Nederland, Col.; Madill, Okla.; Gardena, Cal. (furniture workers); Beaumont, Tex. (millmen); Elisabethport, N. J. (ship carpenters); Long Beach, Cal. (ship carpenters); Copperhill, Tenn., Cleveland, Ohio (dock, pier, and wharf carpenters); Sumter, S. C. (cotton mill workers); Mass.; Bakersfield, Cal.; Porto Rico; Greenport, Long Island (ship carpenters); Mount Hope and Oceanside, Mass.; Gardner, Mass. (reed, willow, and rattan workers); West Newton, Pa.; Fort Smith, Ark. (coal miners and dry drivers); Neenah and Menasha, Wis.; Bay City, Mich. (box makers); Rochester, N. Y. (stair makers); Middleport, Mich.; American Falls, Idaho; Lancaster, Wyo.; Rapid River, M. Y. (ship carpenters and joiners); Checota, Okla.; Slater, Mo.; Norfolk, Va. (colored carpenters); Indianapolis, Ind.; Athens, Miss.; Odin, Ill.; Providence, R. I. (floor layers); Spring Valley, N. Y.; Argenta, Ark.

STRIKERS REJECT OFFER.

Philadelphia, June 10.—By a secret vote the John B. Stetson company strikers have rejected the company's offer to work. Practically every one of the 800 men and women declared that the offer meant a return to industrial slavery that has been the rule in this hat manufacturing plant. The strikers are as determined to stick out for the principle involved as they were I. This attitude is a shock to the company, which has for years endeavored to develop a "trust-the-boss" spirit among its employes.

GAINS BY BREWERY WORKERS.

Billings, Mont., June 10.—The Brewery Workers' union has signed a new contract with the Billings Brewery company. Wages are increased $2 a week for brewers, $3 a week for bottlers and $10 a month for drivers.

Meriden, Conn., June 10.—Brewery Workers' union has secured a three years' contract with the brewery, which is now standard in the denial of constitutional rights, so common in the state when workers attempt to better conditions.

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Judge Baldwin out-Baldwins himself and in a desperate effort to protect strikebreakers from even a smile of contempt, makes this remarkable statement in his charge to the grand jury in his effort to form a union and affiliate to the American Federation of Teachers.

Members of the municipal fire department have been told of the advantages of unionism and the Labor Council's committee will assist them.

TOBACCO WORKERS GAIN.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 10.—Members of Tobacco Workers' union, No. 20, employed by Hoch Brothers, have raised wages 10 per cent. For the first time all workers in the shop have secured one year agreements and raised wages 10 per cent.

INJUNCTION JUDGE MAKES NEW RECORD

Chicago, June 10.—Long ago Judge Jesse A. Baldwin of the federal court established a record for issuing labor injunctions, but his latest edict against 1,000 striking railroad employes in Illinois

Every friend of immigration restriction should immediately request their two Senators to insist on the Burnett Immigration bill being voted on at this session of Congress.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter September 28, 1909, at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

VOL. 6. NO. 11. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 10. 1916. WHOLE NO. 271.

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BRANDEIS CONFIRMED BY SENATE, 47 TO 22

Washington, June 10.—By a vote of 47 to 22, the senate has confirmed the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the position of associate justice of the United States supreme court.

He took the oath of office last Monday and now occupies the seat of the late Justice Lamar.

The president forwarded Mr. Brandeis' nomination to the senate January 28. A storm of protest followed and a committee of 52 hearings, headed by President Lowell, Harvard university, was organized to contest the nomination. The senate judiciary committee appointed a subcommittee to report on the nomination. About 80 witnesses were heard and 1,500 pages of testimony taken. William H. Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and other ex-presidents of the American Bar association protested against the nomination, as did many newspapers and individuals.

Despite this opposition, a majority of the subcommittee favored the appointment, as did the full committee, by a vote of 10 to 5. When the matter came to the senate it was agreed that a vote would be taken without debate.

In his report to the senate, the majority said:

We regard it as a great misfortune and a distinct lowering of the standard heretofore maintained in making appointments to this high office that one should be selected for the place whose reputation for honesty and integrity among the members of the bar has been proved to be bad, which reputation has been justified by his own course of conduct."

In the report of the majority it is said that "it is a serious matter to charges, but there is too much proof in this case of a preconcerted effort to, and use the power of, the court before the public to think of permitting insinuations and innuendoes to take the place of reasonable proof."

The majority also declared that it would be hard to find a lawyer more capable than who has taken part in the mighty social changes during the past 25 years who could not be disqualified by the "malice of interest."

The majority report makes reference to the fact that the appointment of Chief Justice Marshall, and Justices Story, Taney and Matthews was attacked virtually in the same way that Mr. Brandeis is not the first nominee for the supreme court to be assailed.

STATION WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

Washington, June 10.—The Washington Terminal company, owner of the Union railroad station in this city, has granted the demands of the striking employes, who were recently organized by Vice President Nolte of the Switchmen's union of North America and officials of the local Electrical Workers union. The station employes include all but a few of the steam heat men, car repairers, safety appliance men, car cleaners and electrical workers. The principal complaint at this time was grafting foremen, who collected money from employes.

Under the agreement these foremen are dismissed. So employes who were dismissed because of union activity are reinstated, as are all strikers. Provision is made for arbitration committees and the company promises to recognize same.

STRIKE GUARDS INDICTED.

Tiffin, Ohio, June 10.—A grand jury has indicted David F. Graham and Gus Feterson, strike guards, for second degree murder. They are held responsible for the death of Albert Latonia a striker at the plant of the Seneca Manufacturing company, whose iron molders are on strike to enforce better working conditions.

The grand jury recommended the withdrawal of imported guards at the plant and their replacement with not to exceed three local men.

STRIKE ON WATER FRONT.

Tacoma, Wash., June 10.—Lumber handlers, general cargo workers and warehousemen along the water front are on strike to enforce a wage scale of 55 cents an hour and pay for overtime and for special work, and the holiday and extra heavy or dangerous occupations.

LIFE OF RAIL EMPLOYE ENDS EVERY 4 HOURS

Cleveland, June 10.—In opposing the eight-hour demand of freight train service employes, railroad managers, through their innumerable channels of publicity, would create the opinion that these workers lead a happy, carefree life, with conditions about equal to that of a bank president in a small town.

This delightful picture is blurred by a statement issued last night by the four railroad brotherhoods, which shows that the hourly wage rate of locomotive engineers, firemen and brakemen is lower than that of many building tradesmen.

To offset the low hourly rates of the latter, it is stated that train service men must work from 12 to 20 hours.

Although the government prohibits railroad employes from working more than 16 hours without rest, the railroads themselves, in 1915, reported 28,840 violations of this law.

The last annual report of the interstate commerce commission shows that a train man is killed or injured, on the average of every three minutes and 20 seconds. This does not tell all the story, because if a man does not die from his injuries within 24 hours, he is not reported to the commission as killed, and unless the injury disables him for three days he is not counted as injured.

Out of every 100 men who start as firemen, 67 become engineers, and out of every 100 men who do become engineers, but six become passenger engineers.

Railroads demand a physical examination more severe than does the government for enlistment in the army or navy. These examinations are repeated every two or three years, and eyesight, hearing, color perception, heart action and blood pressure are all closely watched.

The train menace statement concludes as follows:

"Excessive hours and the terrific strain shatters the health and shortens the lives of these men.

"The employes are not asking for more pay, only that their working hours be made less.

"They desire relief from the present arduous working conditions so that their time at home will be lengthened and their chance of relaxation improved."

"SPEEDING UP" SYSTEM DEFEATED BY UNIONISTS

Washington, June 10.—The house rejected an amendment to the naval appropriation, bill which would permit the use of the "stop watch," "speeding up," and other unscientific and man-killing systems in the government navy yards. The amendment was introduced by Congressman Browne of Wisconsin. As a member of the house committee on labor, he recently signed a minority report in favor of the Taylor system.

Congressman Keating (Colorado) and Nolan (California), members of the house labor group, led the fight against the amendment. Both of these congressmen are members of the committee on labor, which made a favorable report on the Tavenner "stop watch" bill.

Congressman Keating said that "it has been testified repeatedly that you can have an efficiency system without the 'stop watch' system or the bonus system." He declared that the leader of the "stop watch" advocates before the committee on labor was James A. Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers and General Counsel and Manager of the United States army. Reference was made to the former's connection with legislation pending child labor bill and to his lobbying methods as shown by a congressional expose of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Congressman Nolan declared that Congressman Browne was not present at most of the hearings and did not have the opportunity to hear the testimony of those in favor of the Tavenner bill. The California union labor leader further declared that while the committee on labor was taking testimony on this bill "not one little gentleman" of Taylorism failed to represented himself as an efficiency expert and a scientific management engineer and to testify to his practical shop experience." He insisted that "scientific management" is urged by the friends of the Browne amendment, would merely develop a class of specially trained, time and motion study men" who would acquire all the knowledge in industry without having served as artisans trained in one simple operation.

THEY DIDN'T "COME BACK."

New York, June 10.—Last week the members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' association were overcome with emotion—or said they were—at the "surprise" which 1,000 garment workers who have been locked out by the association.

So the bosses announced they would fling their factory doors wide open and welcome their employees—it being understood that "welcome" by the employees should return as individuals.

"A grand stand play!" was the cry of the workers, and they, too, have decided to accept the offer.

President Wolfe of the Manufacturers' association was so sure that the strikers would "come back" he became confident while addressing a meeting totally shattered the theory that employers "run their own business." He said:

"We ordered our members to close their shops. Now we rescind that order."

A public appeal to save the 60,000 locked out clothing workers from "starvation wages" has been issued by the Citizens' Committee for the Support of the Locked-out Cloak Makers' Movement. The committee charges the manufacturers with violating an agreement with the union and that "all these workers are forced into a 'hunger strike,' which would involve a slight breach of faith of tens of thousands of law-abiding citizens in the efficacy of fair dealing and the power of public opinion".

The committee declares that "the manufacturers have simply changed the issue from force versus arbitration to hunger versus public opinion."

THEORY OF UNIONISM GAINS.

Indianapolis, June 10.—"The same bugaboo that for a long time hampered government clerks has handicapped the formation of labor unions," declares Frank Hall, says the editor of the official journal of the Bricklayers and Masons' union.

"Both held to the theory that theirs was a profession, and felt that there was a loss of dignity in allying themselves with the ranks of union labor. Both have paused under the dome of reflection and to the fact that they are salaried employes, that they are subjected to the same economic forces that regulate the wages of the carpenter, the bricklayer, the craftsman of all trades and callings, and both are realising as never before that dignity is added to their calling by placing themselves in line with the unionism and not trying to pose as a class apart from the operation of economic principles."

GYPSUM WORKERS ADVANCE.

Oakfield, N. Y., June 10.—The A. F. of L. Federal union has secured a one-year contract with the gypsum mills of this district at this place. The companies agree to reinstate all strikers, establish the eight-hour day, and concede the right of the union to appoint a grievance committee of three for each company and increase wages 10 cent an hour. The hours of labor are to be reduced two hours on Saturday afternoon without any wage reduction. Arbitration provisions are agreed to and there shall be no strike or lockout during the life of the contract.

UNIONS' TELEPHONES TAPPED.

New York, June 10.—In a letter to the chairman of the Legislative Investigating committee, Secretary Beard of the Allied Printing Trades Council charges that telephone wires leading into the headquarters of the various unions have been tapped by the police department. He asks that the colloquy be set aside a day to consider this question.

The police are charged with aiding employers in their strikebreaking work.

WANT SHORTER HOURS.

Boston, June 10.—The Jewelry Workers' union has voted to present these demands to their employers: A 48-hour week in place of 52 hours; time and a half for overtime, abolition of piece work and recognition of the union. It is said that 1,700 jewelry workers are about 90 per cent organized.

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

San Francisco, June 10.—Outside of "efficiency" the most overworked word in the English language at the present time is "unconstitutional," says Editor Barry of the Star.

LABOR INJUNCTIONS TO BE LEADING ISSUE

Chicago, June 10.—At a conference of nearly 500 delegates representing every section of the state, called by the state federation of labor to discuss the increasing number of labor injunctions, it was unanimously agreed that this question he made the paramount legislative measure and that efforts bent on everything else be subordinated to the supreme effort of securing the enactment of legislation that will regulate the issuance of injunctions in strike cases, similar to that contained in the Clayton law.

The conference declared that through strained constructions of the law voluntary organizations of workers, formed for mutual protection and not for profit, are placed in the same category as unlawful combinations, and that equity courts have extended their powers until now they issue injunctions denying workers the constitutional right to peaceful picketing, free speech and the freedom of the press.

In an address to the conference President Gompers referred to the growing revolt of workers everywhere against the labor injunction and in his plea for harmony and determination, said:

"Politicians are statesmen—all them by any name that you will—they will not give heed unless they know and are made to feel and understand that you are in earnest, and that no matter what the issue may be, or what the party may be, that unless it is used as an opportunity to enact these legislative measures into law, that you are going after them—men by party—and you are going to be true to stand by your friends, and feat your enemies, no matter what their party affiliations may be, and their protestations upon any other subject may be."

UNIONISTS HONOR EMPLOYER.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 10.—What is declared to be the first monument ever erected by employes to an employer was dedicated here Sunday to the memory of the late Augustus Pollack. The ceremonies were conducted by the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor council, whose president, Louis Leonard, acted as chairman of the dedication meeting. Secretary-Treasurer Tighe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, delivered an address. He said:

"We can only pay humble tribute to Augustus Pollack as one of the great supporters of our union. Few men have ever attained the height as he."

Thousands of dollars were raised to make this monument possible. Editor Hilton, of the Wheeling Majority, said: "More than that, this monument is one of the evidences of the birth of the social conscience, and every intelligent man will understand that the laboring class is really the state, socially, economically and politically, and lift itself by its bootstraps no community can rise higher than its masses."

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Washington, June 10.—The federal department of labor reports that 26,939 immigrants were admitted during the month of March, as follows: Decreasing the same period last year, and 142,207 during April, 1914, which was the high water mark for the year.

Of the April, 1916, arrivals, Italy contributed the largest number, 34,751, followed by Greece, with 4,031. Out of the Balkan states—Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro—there came, against 35 in April, 1915, and 2,432 in April, 1914.

During April, 1916, the laborers admitted were 6,195, and the farm laborers, 4,760.

New York state secured the largest number of these arrivals, 7,660, followed by Massachusetts, 2,577; Michigan, 2,581; Pennsylvania, 1,926, and California, 1,292.

Few of these immigrants were destined to the southern states. But 5 were ticketed to Tennessee, 6 to Kentucky, 7 to Alabama, 8 to Mississippi, 17 to North Carolina, 24 each to Alabama and Georgia, and 13 to South Carolina.

NEED FOR EFFICIENCY.

Chicago, June 10.—Dr Edward F. Pratt, of the federal department of commerce, addressed a joint meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association. The speaker suggested that the wasteful methods of overcapitalization were abandoned many troubles of these lumber men would disappear.

"The advice will probably be overlooked, however, as the same advice which was blame "incompetent" workmen and "high" wages for present conditions in the lumber industry. The national Lumber Manufacturers' association who, Dr. Pratt declared, are asking for government permission to combine and thus regulate competition—a legal remedy for an economic problem.

BAKERIES UNIONIZED.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—The Bakers' union has won a 2½ years' fight against the American Bakery company, and the six local bakeries controlled by this concern have signed an agreement. Hereafter eight hours will be the rule. Formerly the work day ranged from 9 to 12 hours. The agreement establishes the union scale of wages.

The unionists say that every bakery in St. Louis, except three small ones, is now working under union conditions.

NEW YORK PAINTERS WIN.

New York, June 10.—Painters in Greater New York will be granted a May 1 strike for $5 a day. About 12,000 workers are benefited. Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond are the new rates three weeks ago and this week the Master Painters' association of New York City proper hoisted the white flag.

MILL MEN RAISE WAGES.

Boston, June 10.—The Shop and Millmens' union is enforcing a new scale which raises wages from 45 to 50 cents an hour and reduces the work day to 44 hours. About 1,700 men are involved, and the union has secured settlements for about 1,400.

LUMBER TEAMSTERS WIN.

Philadelphia, June 10.—Teamsters' union No. 470 defeated the Lumbermen's association and has won the right to unionize every yard in the city. Wages are increased and better working conditions assured.

WORKERS "DONE UP" THROUGH LONG HOURS

Washington, June 10.—In the current issue of the Monthly Review, published by the United States bureau of labor statistics, extended reference is made to the findings of a committee appointed by the British government to investigate conditions of workers in English munitions plants.

These three systems are in vogue in munitions factories: One shift of 12 and 13 hours with overtime occasionally; two shifts of 10 hours and three shifts of eight hours. It is stated that the last system appears to yield the best results in the long run for the strain of night work. Production increases, fines and bills diminished, greater vigor and work is maintained throughout the shift, less time is lost by unpunctuality or illness, and there is less liability to accident. Where the management favors the adoption of the three-shift system, without overtime, wherever a sufficient supply of labor is available.

The committee found that the reason why workers feel "done up" is because of "monotonous repetition" of work during the whole period of their weekly rest. It is declared that this feeling of staleness is becoming increasingly common, and that "the continuance of staleness in conditions of strength and health is sufficient to keep women in the bulk and to regulate daily and weekly rests upon a physiological rather than upon a purely industrial basis."

Night work is vigorously condemned on the theory that it is uneconomical, that supervision is unsatisfactory, and that workers not only find it difficult to sleep during the day, but their enjoyment of hours make it difficult to consume substantial food and deranged digestion results.

The committee says that the true sign of fatigue is diminished capacity and not measurement of output as a guide to gibe the most direct test of fatigue.

A feature of this report is the absence of any charge that workers are willful "slackers." The public press in England and America gave much publicity to this charge several months ago but the committee makes that declaration that it is a physical impossibility for men to avoid "growing stale" where they are compelled to work long hours.

It is stated that, as a rule, munitions workers have been allowed to reach a higher standard of efficiency and physical health which might have been avoided without reduction in output.

Altogether the complete report is an indication of organized labor's position on the shorter workday.

WOULD RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 10.—"The best industrial tonic that could be given to the United States would be an immediate shut-off of immigration for a number of years," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here last night. "The people of this country, native-born people," said C. R. Wilson, "are not on parity with foreign-born people, as to their knowledge of economic safety and health to the national association of manufacturers.

The speaker declared that "installation of safety-first appliances in factories and industrial establishments is the last letter in the alphabet of safety achievement. Education is needed, and the education must be given to the men, should be the first educated." He said: "We were opposed to Socialism, but the safety movement would "never get further than the fundamentals" because of the constant influx of immigrants and the going of emigrants

OPPOSE SUNDAY LABOR.

San Francisco, June 10.—A committee from the labor council of the Federation of butcher workmen is preparing a bill to submit to the next legislature that will make it unlawful to offer for sale any fresh or salt meats on Sunday.

These workers say that in many smaller towns of the state meat markets are open seven days in the week and rest for the meat cutter is impossible.

RAILROAD LOSES CASE.

Washington, June 10.—The United States supreme court has affirmed the judgment of $11,000 against the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which was sued by a brakeman for injuries received in the Gladstone, Virginia, wreck. The court held that it was negligence for the railroad to be switching cars at both ends of a train without notifying the brakeman of what was going on.

FREE SPEECH DEFENDED BY AUSTRALIAN JUDGE

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, June 10.—In a public address in this city, Judge Higgins, president of the commonwealth arbitration court, opposed attempts by the government to suppress free speech. He said: "The 'arrant nonsense' for men to stifle discussion of a public question on the ground that they believe it to be wrong. If this term meant, as it used to mean, that men were to believe, or say they believed their country to be right when they believed her to be wrong, then I ought to say that the government for the time being to do an injustice because it was doing it in the name of the country, that this was "arrant nonsense."

Although the speaker declared his confidence in this country's participation in the European war, he said his personal opinion did not affect the question of free speech. He said: "The only essential moral discipline to let those who differed from them have their say, to consider their views and if they found that they had been wrong, to admit it and change their ways.

COMPENSATION BILL REPORTED IN SENATE

Washington, June 10.—The senate judiciary committee has made a favorable report on the Sutherland bill which provides compensation for civilian employes of the federal government who are injured in the line of duty. Compensation shall be based on the monthly wages, which shall be 26 times the day's pay. In case of death the widow shall receive for eight years 40 per cent of the wages paid the deceased. The per cent varies for the widow has children. Benefits for permanent total disability shall be 50 per cent of the monthly wages for life. Temporary partial disability shall be 66 2-3 per cent of the month-ly wage, to continue during the disability.

Payments under the act are not subject to claims of creditors and any assignment of payments due under the act is void. The government is not to make any profit, directly or indirect, on contract or agreement, and the secretary of labor is empowered to make rules to carry the act into effect.

The report says the theory of compensation is now generally accepted that "that further argument is unnecessary," and that "a government should lead the way in the adoption of laws in its work as generously as it compels private employers to deal with those who do their work."

Senator Sutherland, the author of the bill, is a friend of compensation laws for workers. He served as chairman of the senate committee that investigated the Ludlow massacre.

Another compensation bill, drawn along somewhat similar lines, known as the Kern-Stone measure, is also pending. In the house it has been reported favorably by a committee.

PILOTS THANK A. F. OF L.

Washington, June 10.—In a letter to President Gompers, President Michell of the American Pilots' association, says:

"I wish to thank you, and through you your assistants, for the splendid work of the Federation of Labor, especially Mr Morrison (secretary) and Mr Holder (legislative representative), during the manifest readiness and willingness evinced to assist us in opposing the recent legislation.

"I feel that largely due to the active co-operation of yourself, your officers and your assistants we were able to win the most favorable consideration in our strenuous opposition to the bill."

In the letter is included a copy of a letter President Michell has forwarded to the senate, giving those organizations the loyal support which they have asked and urging that all those organizations affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, all of whose legislative and political activities, with their powerful combinations and influences, to render assistance to all those who deserve it. The people should evince a willingness to reciprocate by similarly supporting these various organizations.

"I am pleased to say that through the instrumentality of labor all these organizations we can safely consider the Small (anti-pilotage) bill defeated."

UNIONISTS ARE COERCED.

Columbus, Ohio, June 10.—At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the trade union movement, Frederick Kelly, assistant to Mayor Karb and Chief of Police Carter for denying free speech to unionists in their effort to secure an eight-hour day.

"Your chief of police, without any warrant of law or authority, has sent out his subordinates to apprehend men who are here to work for the interests of the working men and women," he said. "Some of them have been fined; others told to leave the town by the police officials or the city attorney point out the law which gives them the authority to order men out of town who have not been convicted of crime here or any other place."

The meeting was largely attended. Later President Gompers called on Governor Willis to protest against the action of local authorities.

GAINS IN NEW ROCHELLE.

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 10.—A large number of contractors have signed the new wage rate of painters and paper hangers.

Carpenters have increased wages from $4.50 to $4.80 for an eight-hour day.

The new scale of Plumbers' union becomes effective July 1, and will be $5 a day; second year, $5.20; third year, $5.40; fourth year, $5.60; fifth year, $5; sixth year and over, $5.20. Overtime, 5 cents an hour, regardless of class.

MUST BE INSURED.

San Francisco, June 10.—The Building Trades Council has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is hereby ordered that no member of any organization affiliated with this council shall work for any person, firm or corporation who does not carry liability insurance issued by the state or in an insurance company whose financial standing is approved by the insurance commissioner of the state of California."

FAVORS U. S. ARMOR PLANT.

Washington, June 10.—By a vote of 221 to 176, the house has passed the $11,000,000 in the naval appropriation bill for the construction of a government armor plant. Similar legislation has been accepted by the senate.

The Bethlehem Steel company has conducted an advertising campaign in the public press against a government owned plant.

POTTERY WORKERS ELECT.

East Liverpool, Ohio, June 10.—It is announced that President Menge and Secretary-Treasurer Wood have been re-elected at a convention of the United Brotherhood of Operative Potters. Menge is vice president and a delegate to the American Federation of Labor were also elected.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES.

Whiting, Ind., June 10.—Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union announce that practically every contractor has signed its new wage scale, which increases wages 5 cents an hour.

TART TALK AT CONFERENCE.

New York, June 10.—At the public hearings between railroad managers and their train employes over the question of wages and working rules in the freight service, the workers' representatives, as usual, are proving the truthfulness of the old saying that in discussion, whether it be by their facts or in a running discussion. This was shown when President Stone, of the Firemen, said that many men never saw their families except on Sundays, and that the men's living conditions existed for years."

Mr. Stone said the engineer gets an hour and $4.32 for his day's work, and we want you to pay for it. This is a case where the chickens come home to roost. We are able to win the most favorable consideration in our strenuous opposition to the bill."

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A. F. of L. Home Dedication July 4; President Wilson Will Be Present

Washington, June 10.—President Wilson has accepted an invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies of the A. F. of L. seven-story office building, on the morning of July 4, and will deliver an address.

A committee on arrangements, consisting of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison and the executive of the various A. F. of L. departments, together with the Washington Central Labor Union, has arranged for a labor parade at this time.

President Gompers has forwarded an invitation to the officers and members of national and international unions, stated federations and city central bodies to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

It is realized, says President Gompers, "that where the distances are large, it may be impractical or impossible for all organizations to be represented but it is hoped that as many as can possibly arrange it will do so.

It is urged, too, that the unions and central bodies located at no great distance from the city of Washington shall make such arrangements for as large a number of unions and workers to personally come to Washington as possible and participate in the demonstration and ceremony.

In cases where the officers of organizations are too far away to come to Washington, we ask that they may designate some union member of their trade, located at or near Washington, to represent the body in the demonstration.

It is also urged that every organization forward an American flag and the flapper of the trade or craft, that the demonstration may carry the spirit of unity and fraternity in the demonstration and ceremony.

Kindly advise me at the earliest possible date what action you can and will take regarding the above invitation and request."

CARPENTERS CONTINUE GAINS.

Indianapolis, June 10.—General Secretary Frank Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters reports that the following gains have been made by locals of this craft since last week's report:

Mason City, Ind. (millmen)—Increase from 30 to 35 cents an hour and the union shop.

Peoria, Ill.—From 45 to 47 2-3 cents an hour.

Erie, Pa.—From 40 to 45 cents an hour.

Wilkinsburg, Pa.—From 40 to 45 cents an hour.

Wichita, Kan.—From 42 3-4 to 50 cents an hour.

Many locals were organized in the following places, New York City (millwrights); Yonkers, N. Y.; Nederland, Col.; Madill, Okla.; Gardner, Mass. (furniture workers); Beaucoup, Ill. (millmen); Elizabethport, N. J. (ship carpenters); Long Beach, Cal. (ship carpenters); Copperhill, Tenn.; Richland, Wash., dock, stage and wharf carpenters); Sumter, S. C. (colored); Amesbury, Mass.; Barcelonetta, Porto Rico; Greenport, Long Island (ship house boat builders and caulkers); Lowell, Mass. (furniture workers); Brattan workers); West Newton, Pa.; Baltimore, Md. (dock builders and pile drivers); Neenah and Menasha, Wis.; Bay City, Mich. (box makers); Rochester, N. Y. (box makers); Midland, Mich.; American Fall, Idaho; Lacrimie, Wyo.; Staten Island, N. Y. (ship carpenters); Inland Joiners; Cheoota, Okla.; Slater, Mo.; Norfolk, Va. (colored carpenters and caulkers); Hibbing, Minn.; Fairfield, Ill. (millmen); The Dalles, Oregon; Spring Valley, N. Y.; Argenta, Ark.

STRIKERS REJECT OFFER.

Philadelphia, June 10.—By a secret vote the John R. Stetser company strikers have rejected an offer to return to work. Practically all the men left the plant. The strikers are as determined to stick as the day they suspended work, March 15. They declare that the aim of the company, which has for years endeavored to establish "trust-the-boss" spirit among its employes.

GAINS BY BREWERY WORKERS.

Billings, Mont., June 10.—The Brewery Workers' union has signed a new wage scale with the Billings Brewery company. Wages are increased $2 a week for brewers, $2 a week for bottle and case men and $3 for engineers.

Meriden, Conn., June 10.—Brewery Workers' union has secured a three years' contract. Wages are increased $2 a week and improved working conditions are agreed to.

TOBACCO WORKERS GAIN.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 10.—Members of Tobacco Workers' union No. 2, employed by Hitch Brothers, have raised wages 10 per cent. For the past five years these workers have secured annual increments and raised wages 10 per cent.

INJUNCTION JUDGE MAKES NEW RECORD

Chicago, June 10.—Long ago Judge Jesse A. Baldwin of the circuit court established a record for issuing labor injunctions, but his latest edict against 2,000 striking tannery workers makes a new record in the history of constitutional rights, so common in the state where workers attempt to better conditions.

Judge Baldwin out-Baldwins himself and in a desperate effort to protect strikebreakers from even a smile of contempt makes this contribution to injunction literature:

"From doing anything which subjects any of the complainants' employes to molestation, intimidation, abuse, indecent, criticism, ridicule, scorn, disgrace or annoyance because of their employment by the complainants, or indirectly, until this honorable court in chancery sitting, shall make order to the contrary. Hence if Fall not, under penalty of what the law (Judge Baldwin) directs."

Any strikers "and all others" are ordered not to induce strikebreakers from leaving their employment. Under Judge Baldwin's law it is "illegal" for strikers to send "any circulars or other communications to customers of the employers, or to other persons who might deal or transact business with the complainants." Under this order these 2,000 workers are guilty of contempt of court if they assist the striking cigarmakers and tobacco workers in the tannery trust for aid in a fight against a 12-hour day and a wage of $2 a day.

The strike has been on for about a month. These workers are receiving $9 a week and are assisted by local trade unionists.

The injunction issued against them is one of the numerous court orders that has compelled Illinois organized workers to inaugurate a state-wide anti-Injunction campaign.

WILL ORGANIZE TEACHERS.

San Francisco, June 10.—The Labor Council has instructed its organizing committee to give all possible aid to public school teachers in this city in their effort to form a union and affiliate to the American Federation of Teachers.

Members of the municipal fire department are awakening to the advantages of unionism and the Labor Council's committee will assist them, also.